The Canadian Nurse

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CHRISTMAS IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

My first Christmas away from home. Six months of hospital life have gone, and after the first strangeness wore off, they have flown away, and now I begin to feel part of the life of this grey old pile, St. Winifreds; already I love it dearly, and feel proud of its traditions and history, and thrill with emulation when I hear of this or that man or woman who has gone out from it and is now working, perhaps in the Army or Navy, or the Mission Field, some under tropical skies, some in the frost bound areas of the earth, some trying to lighten the burdens of the poor in our slums close at hand; but wherever they are I know that at Christmas their thoughts turn to their beloved Alma Mater in whose medical school or wards they have been trained for their work.

My last two weeks have been spent as "junior" in the men's surgical wards. These are a group of three wards called respectively St. Matthew, St. Mark and St. Luke; the Sister in charge of them is known as Sister Matthew, and at her hands we receive our training in all the details of men's surgical nursing. The first few days at St. Winifreds, how bewildered I was, learning the names of all the different wards and Sisters. I was in Northumberland, the men's accident ward, very slow, very shy and very green. Sister would perhaps say: "Go over to 'Marie Celeste' (or 'Percy' or 'High Street,' as the case might be) and ask for so-and-so." What was Marie Celeste? Who was Percy? In what part of the building could High Street be? Already Sister had disappeared, all the nurses seemed too busy to be bothered, there was no one I dare ask, so off I would wander, up flights of stairs, along bewildering corridors, looking at the names painted on each door, until by good luck I would stumble on the one I wanted, or some good-natured person would take pity on my bewildered face and direct me.

What gods among men the visiting surgeons seem to us! It is our pride to anticipate their wants, and my face still burns when I remember what an egregious ass I made of myself a few weeks ago. Mr. M. had a large class with him, to which he was giving a clinical lecture; during his lecture he repeatedly mentioned "Eustachian Tubes." I thought he must mean some sort of drainage tubes (which was the only tube I knew anything about), and as usual strove to anticipate his want. Poor Sister nearly fainted when she saw me staggering down the ward under the weight of a huge jar of sterilized tubing kept in the main dressing cupboard. Then she caught the eye of the House Surgeon and almost giggled, the young men round, too, smiled broadly, even our Mr. M.'s fact flickered the ghost of a smile. They did not use any of my tubes, and all the afternoon I wondered what joke they were enjoying so much. Alas, in the evening Sister enlightened me. I think I shall always get an awful feeling down

my spine when I hear "Eustachian tubes" mentioned; and I know whatever else in anatomy I may forget, they at least will be indelibly fixed in my memory.

However, this is Christmas here. The wards and corridors have been gaily decorated with holly and colored paper by the convalescents. All evening we have been busy making up the different parcels, a present for each patient, ready for Father Christmas to distribute in the morning. Now I am in my own little cubicle. Am I tired? Yes, very! Am I homesick? Decidedly so, now I have time to think of it. I wonder what the dear folks at home are doing. Sitting around the cheerful fireside I fancy, and I know thinking of the absent ones. I draw the curtain and look out through my little casement window, so high up, down on the busy streets, busier than ever to-night; 'buses full of parcel laden people, hansoms jingling along, delivery wagons of every description, a perfect whirlpool of vehicles. The pavements just as busy with pedestrians, some going this way, some that. What a tremendous, tumultuous place this London is; and what a tiny atom I am in it. I look across to the Towers of the grey old Abbey, which has stood so many centuries, looking down on the changes that have taken place until instead of being surrounded by quiet fields, it is now in the very heart of the busiest city of the world; the incessant traffic roaring and surging round its base like the restless ocean; but even yet its precincts and cloisters are places of quietness, and peace and old world culture. The snow is falling, sifting silently into each nook and cranny of the towers and pinnacles, glorifying them and hiding their sootiness with a spotless mantle. Christmas morning will dawn pure and white.

I am dreaming of home and Christmas joys there. I hear the parish band playing "Christians Awake" under my windows; I turn over and still hear the familiar strains:

"Christians awake, salute the happy morn,
Whereon the Saviour of the world was born.
Rise to adore the mystery of Love
Which Hosts of Angels chanted from above."

Where am I? Surely this is not my own room? These are not the brass instruments of our parish band? Then I realize where I am. The boys' choir attached to the Hospital Chapel, are singing the Christmas hymn in the corridors. What will Christmas mean to many of the battered men and women who are in the wards? At all events they shall have as jolly, and merry, and happy a Christmas to-day as is possible, the whole hospital staff, from Senior Surgeon down to the be-buttoned hall boy, are determined on that.

From all the cubicles round comes the wish, "Merry Christmas," "Merry Christmas." Soon we are trooping down to chapel, fastening our aprons, slipping on cuffs, tucking in stray hairpins as we go. The chapel is a beautiful little place, brass tablets and stained glass on every side, in memory of St. Winifredians, who have fought the good fight and are now at rest. This morning it is brilliantly lit and decorated very prettily with holly, the altar a blaze of pure white in honor of the Holy Child. The Communion Service is very simply read by the Chaplain; it is a quiet celebration for the nursing staff only, later in the

morning there will be a fully choral one for the patients and public, and I think we all feel refreshed and as though we had started the day fittingly.

For the last few days our mail has not been given us, and all our letters and parcels are put on our chairs in the dining room this morning. Presents, wishes, cards, etc., from home and old friends, little remembrances from hospital companions; a card of good wishes from Matron. Not much breakfast is eaten, but such a babel of chatter and exclamation as you can imagine would be made by more than a hundred nurses.

All the patients call out as we enter the wards "Merry Christmas, Nurse." As Junior I am in and out all the wards, helping the nurses and generally doing the odd jobs. By 10 a.m. dressings are all done, and everybody straight and tidy. We hear the great bell in the main hall clang, and wonder who comes, the commotion of many feet, much laughter and cheering draws near and nearer our corridor, and in comes "Father Christmas" attended by an excited following of convalescents from the wards he has already visited. The pompous William, our hall porter, splendid in his best livery and brass buttons, condescends to wheel the huge dinner wagon, laden with packages of every size and shape. Something for everyone. Each patient gets some article of warm clothing (these are provided from a special fund in the Chaplain's charge), and in addition some little remembrance from ourselves, a book, or a pipe, or some such trifle, and tobacco or cigars from the surgeons. Poor Little Jimmie, who has lost part of his right leg (and is likely to lose the rest, I hear), is made happy with a bound copy of Chatterbox, profusely illustrated; old Dobson shows me a warm undershirt, a pipe and a good supply of tobacco. They are all so pleased with their little gifts.

The convalescents are now all out of the wards, some have followed Father Christmas, some to church, some to the smoking room. We hear from the Chapel the familiar canticles, Psalms and carols ringing through the building, as we bustle about making ready for dinner. In St. Luke there are no very sick patients, so dinner is to be served there. We carry in another long table to add to the one already in the ward, decorate it with flowers and plants, Christmas crackers, platters of bread, etc., bring in extra seats, put the piles of plates in front of the fire to warm and everything is ready.

At 12.30 punctually, dinner is sent up. Turkey, chicken, vegetables, pudding, all done to a turn, and piping hot! nearly every patient is well enough to have dinner, just two have to be satisfied with beef tea, but even they joke cheerily when I carry it into them. One poor fellow in St. Matthew, though looks very ill and cannot take anything or enter into the festival at all. I am very ignorant about these things, but he does not look as though he will live long, and I notice Sister and the Senior Nurse keep a close watch on him. After dinner the patients who are unable to go up to the smoking room, are allowed to smoke for an hour in Luke, we have wheeled in, on couches, chairs and beds all who are well enough to indulge, and a very jolly time they seem to be having from the roars of laughter we hear.

Our Christmas dinner will be served with great pomp in the Board Room to-morrow evening. To-day we just have a cold lunch in the ward kitchen, as the domestic staff have a holiday this afternoon. Now we have a very welcome

breathing spell; but at 3.30 things begin again. The patients are each allowed to have one friend visit them this afternoon, the line has to be drawn at one, or we should be swamped with visitors. Then all the medical and surgical staff with their female belongings, all the old nurses, students, etc., who are in town, make a point of visiting their Alma Mater this afternoon. Every Sister holds an "At Home" in her wards, tea, cake, candies, etc., are dispensed by them, everybody visits every ward; patients, patients' friends, staff, students and nurses all are regaled, until I, for one, feel that never shall I want to see tea, cakes or candy again, I have had to stuff so much into my interior. Each ward has its "bran pie" or "fish pond," everybody who comes must have a lucky dip, and the fun waxes fast and furious over the prizes. In the Board Room a promenade concert is being given. Two celebrated singers have given their services, and we hear the "Jewel Song" magnificently rendered, followed by a popular comic ditty by one of the students, which obtains as much, if not more, applause from the appreciative audience. I go back to my own wards to relieve one of the other nurses. How Tragedy rubs shoulders with Comedy! As I go into Matthew I see the nurse in charge put a screen round Smith's bed, and hear sounds of sobbing from behind it. The poor fellow is dying, and at a motion from nurse I close the ward door to shut out the sounds of mirth. His wife, a decent looking little woman, is with him, in her arms a child about two years old, and evidently another one very near at hand. They are Catholic, and the priest has just administered the last rites of the Church. He comes from behind the screen and speaks to us about the poor fellow. No provision has he been able to make for his wife, nothing but the workhouse ward for her, until her time is over, and then she will have herself and two children to support. How hard life seems! I go down the ward to open the door for Father Birl, and as I do so we hear the chorus to a popular song being lustily sung in the concert room. It seems to hit like a blow in the face. I close the door quickly behind us. "Ah, nurse," says Father Birl, "this world is full of such contrasts, I see them every day, but may the living be cheerful, it is a joy to me to hear that you folks are having such a good time. A Happy Christmas to you." And he is gone. My throat feels full. I choke back a sob, mop my eyes and go back to nurse. The poor fellow has left this world of contrasts, his little wife hysterical with grief, is sobbing by the bedside, the wee boy tottering round the ward, happy with a handful of toys and a box of candies we have given him, now looks wide-eyed at his mother's grief and begins to cry too, asking for his "Dear Daddy." Fortunately we are alone in the ward and able to let the poor thing indulge in her grief for a while. Then nurse gives me a shilling and sends me down the hall to ask one of the porters to call a cab to take the stricken soul to her desolate home, and after this we have the melancholy task of caring for the poor fellow's body to perform.

It is now after 8 p.m. The patients come straggling back, a happy crowd; we bustle round, night and day nurse too, and soon everything is straight and in order for the night. Ae we leave the wards on all sides we hear "Good night, Miss; we've had a real jolly Christmas." "First Christmas I ever spent in 'orspital, Miss, and one of the finest I ever 'ad. I tuck up poor little one-legged Jim, he grins sleepily and says: "My! I 'as 'ad a lot of cake, and sweets, and

my pockets is full, too, and 'eres a bit I kept for you, Miss," stuffing into my apron pocket a conglomerate sticky mass of chocolate and butter-scotch screwed up in a wisp of paper, which he has been carrying in his wee little hand all the evening for me.

We are tired all through, as we crawl up the long stone stairs to our cubicles, but I echo the sentiment of one patient that the first Christmas in hospital has been as happy a one as I have ever spent.

Hamilton.

A. HAYHURST.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL.

About a month ago the directors of the hospital being anxious that the institution should attain to the fullest possible measure of usefulness, decided to establish a social service department.

Though comparatively new in Canada, social service work in hospitals is past the experimental stage, having been permanently established in over thirty of the best hospitals in the United States. The work has been briefly, and very appropriately, summed up as hospital extension work. Its function is to meet those needs of the patients which the hospital proper does not provide for. Needless to say, these needs are many and varied, ranging from the writing of a letter to the securing of the means of support for wife and family while the bread-winner is disabled.

As the department is to serve as a connecting link between the needy individual and the helpful society or organization, a considerable portion of the first week was spent in becoming acquainted with the agents of the various charitable institutions and organizations of the city; in explaining to them the nature of the work which the hospital is undertaking, and in studying the nature and scope of the work done by each, with a view to future co-operation.

Though the department is not yet a month old, between forty and fifty patients have received help from it. The help has consisted of letter writing, securing admission to the Convalescent Home, taking out-of-town patients to the depot, securing material assistance through charitable organizations, help in obtaining employment, etc. In many cases, discharged patients are visited in their homes and an effort made to secure hygienic home conditions.

Except for a small emergency fund to be used in cases in which delay is impossible, the department does not act as a relief agency, but refers all needy cases to the various charities of the city.

As the work is becoming better understood by the nurses and doctors, they are referring more and more patients for the help they have always felt was needed, but for which they had no time in their busy, crowded days.

The work necessarily varies in different hospitals, for, to be successful, it must be developed to meet the individual needs of each institution. The form it takes will also be affected by the number and efficiency of the charitable organizations available for co-operation.

IDA K. BRADSHAW.

WORK DONE BY THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school is a department of the hospital and is non-sectarian. Its object is to give education, instruction and culture to women wishing to learn the art of nursing with its different forms of administrative work. The course of instruction covers three years. The theoretical work is obtained from lectures, demonstrations and classes, the practical experience is gained in the wards of the hospital and at the "Margaret Scott Nursing Mission." Our department consists of medical and surgical, maternity, children's ward, eye and ear department, outdoor department and district work at the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission. In view of the great impetus given to the social service side of the hospital work, particularly as evidenced by recent advances in the United States, this last-named branch is very valuable to nurses, it teaches them to adapt themselves to different circumstances, to work under adverse conditions with few or no facilities and to meet many different sociological problems. We endeavor to train our nurses to care for the sick intelligently and sympathetically, to be able to thoroughly understand orders given them, and to carry them out conscientiously, to be able to go into homes such as the district nurses are called upon to do, and to teach the inmates of these homes how to live in a healthful, sanitary way. We are also affiliated with a small hospital in Selkirk, where the pupils follow our course of lectures and write on our examinations. The pupils from this school spend their last six months of training in our hospital, taking up those branches which smaller hospitals are most deficient in. This is proving satisfactory, I think, for Selkirk as well as for us.

Problems of the Training School.

Intelligent caring for the sick is a work of advanced civilization and the more advanced a country is the more it realizes the necessity of having educated women care for their sick as they have naturally more influence in the homes they enter than the uneducated would have. To get better educated women is the problem of all training schools, more or less. The demand for nurses to care for the sick is increasing yearly. More hospitals are opened as the country develops, and I regret to say through lack of funds to employ graduate nurses, begin small training schools. To meet this demand we require good women, and, at the same time, women of more than common school education, when that education ceases at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, as it is so often the case. We have, therefore, to thoroughly ground our nurses in class and lecture on the theory and practice of their work, and in so doing develop and broaden their minds. The nursing problems are not known and felt except by those directly interested in training schools, and so we have only a few to help us in our great difficulty. So many other departments of the hospital require outlay that the training school is apt to be put aside, making it hard to get the necessary appliances for teaching. In hospitals, generally, the duty hours are very long and arduous, the nurses coming off duty too tired in body and mind to do justice to their studies.

Benefit to Public.

The education of our nurses it seems to me is one of the most essential things in the question of caring for the sick and in teaching the masses how to live. It is so necessary to the development of the mind that the care of the body should be intelligently taught that a well-trained, well-educated nurse can do more good missionary work among the ignorant and foreign classes than almost any one else. We would like to demand of our applicants the education of women with refined, well-trained minds, but the subjects taught our nurses in training, it seems to me, should be taught by the training school, as, to my mind, the theory and practice of nursing should go together. Uniformity of training is sadly lacking in hospitals, and to overcome this New York State has a capable graduate nurse, and ex-superintendent appointed to inspect training schools, with the object of assisting to elevate those schools which are below the standard. This system is proving satisfactory and has been beneficial to the smaller training schools of the State. This inspector of training schools is appointed by the Board of Education. Provincial registration would do a great deal towards raising the educational standard of the nursing profession, as it would mean a standard would be set for all training schools to adopt, and no nurse would be able to call herself a registered nurse unless she had passed the examination set by the Board of Registration. It would also protect the public against the so-called experienced nurse who calls herself a trained or graduate nurse, and charges the same fees as a nurse who has given three years of hard, earnest work and study for her diploma.

Social Service Work.

Social service work, usually conducted by a graduate nurse, so essential to complete the work done in the wards of the hospitals, is becoming a recognized necessity. The work has been briefly and appropriately summed up as hospital extension. Its function is to meet the needs of the patients which the hospital proper does not provide for. For this most important work no one is better fitted than a well-trained and educated nurse. No one knows better the environment and difficulties of the patients than a nurse who has been so intimately connected with them during illness. The work of the graduate nurse in the public school health inspection is also proving of great value .

Requirements for Admission to the Winnipeg General Hospital Training School

Candidates wishing to undertake a course of training must apply personally or by letter to the Lady Superintendent of the training school. The applicant must be over 22 and under 34 years of age. She must have a physician send direct to the Lady Superintendent a certificate of good health, and also furnish one from a clergyman as to character. Although we have no fixed educational standard, women of superior education and cultivation are necessarily preferred. They will have an examination at the end of two months in reading, writing and arithmetic, and a review of the work taught them in the hospital. Those who by their practical work and in their examination have shown the qualities and knowledge required, are allowed to finish

their six months probationary term. We accept no equivalent for this examination. During the probationary period instruction is given daily in the class-room by the instructor of nurses who holds a first-class teacher's certificate, and is also a graduate of this training school, by the nurses in charge of the wards, in the ordinary technical ward duties, leading on to the bathing and general care of the patients. Practical demonstrations are given of all the more simple forms of treatment in the class-room, also instruction in giving medicines, diets, etc. With the practical work there are also lectures given by the staff physicians and surgeons supplemented by classes on the theory of the work and lectures on the ethics of nursing. These lectures cover the subjects given in the curriculum. We have also classes on dietetics given by the dietician and on the theory of nursing given by the instructor of nurses. At the end of six months, pupils who have proved themselves capable are put on night duty for the first time under a more senior nurse. They are able then to assume more responsibility, are taught more important work and given more senior positions on the wards under the general supervision of the Night Superintendent. During the last few years we are getting a larger percentage of better educated women and hope as times goes on to do better.

F. WILSON,
Superintendent General Hospital, Winnipeg.

CANADIAN NURSES IN NEW YORK.

When we state that fully one-third of the nurses in New York City to-day are Canadians we are making a very conservative estimate. When one considers that the nursing sisterhood in New York is drawn from every State in the Union, and—to a small extent, foreign countries—one can readily see that Canadians form a very prominent gathering of their own.

Of the hundreds of graduate nurses in New York City, scarcely more than one per cent. are drawn from New York City itself. The numerous large and splendidly equipped training schools here draw the majority of their pupils from out of town.

Taking these facts into consideration, one naturally asks, "What is the magnet that draws graduate nurses, as well as probationers, from every section of the country to New York? Why is it that—if they must move, they do not go West and grow up with the country?" Every day we hear of nursing opportunities in the West and yet every day more nurses come to New York City. "Why is it?" we ask, and, more particularly, "Why do Canadian nurses come here and stay here?"

While in Canada one hears continually of the high salaries paid to professional people, especially nurses, in New York. Why is it that the stay-at-homes hear so very little about the higher cost of registration, of laundry, room rent and of board? I think that in many cases the higher rate of remuneration proves the drawing card. If the accompanying higher cost of living was as well known would it make a difference?

The splendid post-graduate course in New York hospitals is another means of drawing Canadian nurses here. In one large hospital that I know of over one-half of the post-graduates are Canadian nurses drawn from all parts of the Dominion. And always you hear the same question from Americans, "Why is it that there are so many Canadian nurses here?" After finishing post-graduate terms of three, six or twelve months the post-graduate nurse almost invariably settles in or near New York City.

To the Canadian nurse who starts her private nursing here the first question is, of course, "Where shall I register?" She has not the registry of her school to depend on, but must seek one of the numerous registries for graduate nurses of all schools. Among so many nursing registries it is hard to know which to join and which to let alone.

Some nurses take apartments. That is, six or seven nurses share the expense of an apartment, with telephone, but in this case one has to have personal and not registry calls.

In most registries the nurse pays from $12 to $15 a month for her room (not a single room). Then there is the annual registration fee of $12, and, in some places, $5 a year for 'phone privileges. Laundry in New York is much more expensive than in Toronto—almost double the price. Board, too, is much more expensive, and when one is off a case for two or three, or even four weeks, it mounts up tremendously. Even though $25 a week is the minimum rate paid nurses here, it doesn't go as far as $20 in Toronto.

In the Nurses' Home I finally decided on calling "mine own." I was surprised, and, of course, delighted, to discover that a great many of the nurses were Canadians. Of the twelve nurses on the "flat" with me, eight were Canadians, from such diverse points as Montreal, Brandon, Man., Toronto, Ingersoll, Ont., and St. John, N.B.

From December until May a nurse on a good registry, or with her own calls is kept busy, but during the summer and autumn months things are very dull. Nurses that have been nursing here for five or ten years say that they have plenty to do all year, but to a new nurse depending on the registry for cases the summer is a dull time. Most summer calls are from out of town, and here we have our railroad fares to consider.

Institutional positions in surrounding towns are nearly always easy to secure from special New York registries, and many nurses take these positions for the summer. On these, of course, there is a percentage to pay to the "special registry," as well as a registration fee of $5 a year.

There is a fascination about New York—people say—that lays hold of strangers and holds them fast, even against their better judgment. "Once a New Yorker, always a New Yorker." I really think there is some truth in this, though it may only be due to "the lure of the city."

New Yorkers are notoriously extravagant in every way, especially as to apparel. To keep up with them the Canadians soon find themselves falling into the New York habit of "living up to their incomes." In Toronto one sees a savings bank on nearly every corner. In New York they are few and far between, but there place is taken by a theatre or other tempting way of spending money. In Canada we walk ordinary distances; in New York one falls a

victim to the ever-ready street car, taxi cab, or elevated. It's hard to save in New York, and one wonders always where the money goes.

New York demands the best in every profession, and unless a nurse is a "good" nurse and a worker, she finds herself with "nothing to do." What New York demands, and gets, is the cheery, bright, healthy nurse, but she goes out of the city to look for them. New York wants workers, and to "make good," one has to be a "worker" and a ceaseless one. Nobody ought to come to New York looking for an 'easier time," for she won't get it.

One phase of New York life is very new to Canadians, and it seems hard to adapt oneself to it. I mean the "hotel nursing." So many New Yorkers live in hotels during the season, and, like everybody else, they need nurses. However, hotel nursing is very much preferred by some nurses when they accustom themselves to it.

The New York apartment houses with their tiny "kitchenettes" are very new and strange, but are soon found to be very convenient and to prevent unnecessary steps. But oh, how tiny the rooms are!

After all, nursing in New York is like nursing everywhere else—lots of hard work, but, withal, interesting.

IRENE A. FORDE.

54 West 37th St., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN NURSE:

I. Please tell me the best method of changing mattress with patient in bed. What is a good protective pad for adult's bed?

II. I have two patients, both very heavy, one helpless, the other partly, and both afflicted with incontinence and involuntary stools. Tell me if there is any new thing under the sun, or old thing, I have not tried, in order to keep them dry and clean?

III. Do you think silkworm gut preserved in 85 per cent. carbolic acid should cause irritation of the wounded or stitch abscess. Of course, the silkworm was thoroughly and properly prepared before putting in the carbolic.

Yours, etc.

SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN NURSE:

Dear Madam,—At the close of a long, busy day I feel that I would very much like to say a word to some of the older nurses who may some day go back to institutional work. The West is full of small hospitals, and there is always a position obtainable. It is not always an enviable thing to be in charge of a small place, especially as the studies are the same as in a large hospital, and it is likely to be much less enviable if the nurse accepting and holding the position has not kept her studies fresh in her mind and kept abreast of what is being done in the hospitals in her own and other cities. A class of bright young girls

can ask enough questions at any time, but when their minds are freshened by study and you have thought it wise or necessary to add to their course of study subjects barely touched upon in your own course or which you have gained a knowledge of only from experience or from desultory reading, you must either study in advance of them or own yourself beaten. Were I to go private nursing again I would try each year to obtain the curriculum of some good school and read up on those subjects which were being added. Lady Superintendents year after year are desiring to give to their pupil nurses more than they themselves received in the training school, and those who would teach must have knowledge greater than that of their pupils. It does not take very long to read one or two good nursing magazines, and one or two subjects a year could be mastered, and though often tired and discouraged it is better to put forth an effort on our own behalf and lend a helping hand to the young pupil or graduate nurse than to yield her our place. Sincerely yours,

MARGARET LAMB.

Camrose, Sask.

The annual meeting of the Mack Training School for Nurses was held on August 31st, 1910. Owing to improvements being made at the Nurses' Home it was impossible to hold the meeting there, as has always been the rule. Mrs. Robert Dunn very kindly gave her parlors. About eighteen members were present. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. President—Miss Wren.

President—Miss Tuck.

First Vice-President—Mrs. R. Dunn.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. (Dr.) Rykert.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Elliott.

Miss Mackintosh was appointed to interview the Hospital Board, asking if they would be willing to give a room to our A. A. in the new hospital (now being erected), the A. A. to furnish same and hospital to have the use of the room when not in use by a member of the A. A.

Miss Crosby, representative of the "Canadian Nurse," was with us, and gave us a very interesting address. We enjoyed her visit very much.

Mrs. Parnell was appointed on the Editorial Board.

We received a letter of regret from Mrs. D. Hamilton (nee Miss H. Hollingsworth). She had hoped to be with us, but was prevented at the last moment. Her old girls sent a letter and each signed, saying how sorry they were not to see her.

At the close of the meeting a delightful tea was served, all thanking Mrs. Dunn for her kindness in making it possible to spend such an enjoyable time.

N. B.—If the M.T.S.A.A. are fortunate enough to have their wish granted and have a room for their sick nurses in the new hospital, "The Canadian Nurse" shall hear about it at a later date.

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND REGISTER FOR GRADUATE NURSES—ESTABLISHED 1895—INCORPORTED 1901.

President—Miss Phillips.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Tedford and Miss Colquhoun.

Treasurer—Miss Des Brisay.

Registrar—Mrs. Berch, 175 Mansfield Street.

Reading Room—The Lindsay Building, Room 611, 518 St. Catherine Street West.

Lectures—From November until May, inclusive, in the Medico-Chirurgical Society Rooms, the first Tuesday in the month, at 8 p.m.

The first lecture of the season was given on Tuesday, November the 3rd, by Miss Derrick. Anyone who has had the pleasure of listening to her will look forward eagerly to hearing her again. Miss Derrick lectured on "Heredity and Environment," going into her subject as fully as time would permit, and telling us of many interesting experiments on plants and flowers that many noted botanists had tried, some of these experiments taking years. One celebrated professor in Sweden tried for seventeen years before he could grow a certain kind of stiff-stemmed barley, wanted for a certain purpose, showing that in most things that are worth while one needs a large stock of patience and perserverance.

The Canadian Nurses' Association of Montreal, being affiliated with the Montreal Local Council of Women, are privileged to attend any lectures that are given. On November 22nd they may hear Prof. Whitney, of Philadelphia, speak on defective school children, and just now when so many of us are holding positions as school nurses, this subject will be of special interest.

There were nineteen nurses elected for membership on Tuesday evening, and ten candidates' names were presented to be voted on at our next meeting. Mrs. Berch reports a very busy October, 115 calls having been received.

Miss Fortescue, M.G.H., left a few weeks ago to take a course in massage at the Orthopadic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Miss Phillips has returned from Boston and later on we trust we shall have the pleasure of hearing some of the interesting things she heard on the subject of milk and baby hygiene.

Miss Charlotte McNaughton, graduate of M. M. H. has been very ill, but is slowly recovering and will go away as soon as she is able to travel.

THE WAR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, IN CONNECTION WITH MISS ROGERS' WORK.

Provision has been made for garden plots for the children, where they are taught scientific gardening for educative purposes as well as for amusement. These children are not all suffering from the disease, but are the children of tubercular parents or show a tendency towards it—those in whom the disease is latent as well as those actually in its grip. All their work is done out of doors, even in the winter, when they have to be muffled up in sleeping bags, woollen hoods and mittens.

The lower deck is fitted with bathrooms, dining-rooms and kitchens. In order to make sure that the patients are properly fed their meals are supplied free on the boat. The daily menu of each child includes four eggs and two quarts of milk. The work among the children is largely preventive, but in all classes much is done to arrest the disease, and many cures are reported.

Great emphasis is laid on the benefit derived from sleeping out of doors, and many expedients are resorted to in order to accomplish this. When sleeping rooms are not sufficiently ventilated and sleeping porches are not available, the patients are encouraged to sleep under tents on the roofs. If this is not possible, window awnings are used and the head of the cot on which the patient sleeps is put out of the window.

Another feature of the work is that of aiding the patients towards better living conditions. One nurse spends her time arranging for the entrance of the worst cases to a sanitorium, sending others to the country, and securing light tasks for those able to work.

A special effort is to be made to save children from the disease, and in accordance with this policy the dispensary in the Board of Health rooms will be opened on Thursday, September 29th, from four to six o'clock for children. Parents whose children have been exposed to infection are invited to bring them for examination as a preventive measure.

A post-graduate course in district nursing—four months—is given at one of the four training centres of the Order: Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

For full information apply to the Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa; to the District Superintendent, 29 Bishop St., Montreal; to the District Superintendent, 206 Spadina Ave., Toronto, or to the District Superintendent, 145 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.

The Guild of Saint Barnabas

CANADIAN DISTRICT

MONTREAL—St. John Evangelist, first Tuesday Holy Communion at M. G. H., 6.15 a.m Second Tuesday, Guild Service or Social Meeting, 4 p.m. Third Tuesday, Guild Service at St. John's, 8.15 p.m. Last Tuesday Holy Communion at R. V. H., 6.15 a.m.
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TORONTO—St. Augustine's Parish House, 8 Spruce Street, last Monday, 8 p.m.
Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Plummer.
Superior—Miss Brent.

QUEBEC—All Saints Chapel, The Close. Guild service, fourth Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.
Chaplain—The very Rev. the Dean of Quebec.
Superior—Mrs. Williams, The Close.

The monthly meeting of the Toronto Branch of the G. S. B. was held at the Nurses' Residence, H. S. C., on November 28th. There was a small attendance of members, but several nurses from the Hospital were present. Owing to December 26th and January 2nd both being holidays, it was decided to hold the next meeting on Monday, January 9th, at 8 Spruce Street, at 8 p.m. Rev. A. Seager has kindly promised to give his lecture on "British Columbia and the Columbia Coast Mission and Hospitals" for the nurses some time in January, the place and date to be announced later.

PAIN.

It is with pain as it is with sight or touch or the muscular sense, or, for example, with hearing. As some persons have naturally "an ear for music," so have some, and often the same persons, a very fine sensibility to pain; and, as one who has habitually and very earnestly directed his ear, i.e., his auditory nerve-centre, to the discernment of sounds, becomes in time keenly, and without conscious effort, sensitive to even the least sound or the least variation of a tone, so it is with some in regard to pain. With almost constant direction of the mind they increase every pain, and even find or insert pain in places and conditions in which one less exercised would not feel any. And this goes on till they become able, without conscious effort, to observe the least deviations from natural sensation, and almost wholly unable to distract the mind from them. . . . A lesson for all whose sense is quick for pain is that they should strive for such control of will as to be able to divert the attention, as much and as often as possible, from the watching of pain. For pain expected, watched for, long thought of, or talked of, will come: it will come in or from the nerve-centre, and may be as bitter as any of the nerve-ends. Any real pain that is often described by one who feels it is thereby nurtured, and the power of discerning it is being made stronger; and conversely, the longer and the more often the attention can be diverted from any pain, the less does the power of discerning that pain become, just as the muscular or any sense, when out of practice, loses some of its cunning. And patients should not trust to others for this distraction; they should educate their own wills so as to be able to direct their attention to whatever may be for the time best.—*Sir James Paget* (Studies of old Case Books).

My Scallop Shell of Quiet

Give me my Scallop Shell of Quiet
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,

And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.
Blood must be my body's balmer;
No other balm will there be given;
Whilst my soul, like quiet palmer,
Travelleth toward the land of Heaven.

. . . . . .

My soul will be a-dry before,
But, after, it will thirst no more.

Do This In Remembrance of Me

First of all, it was a kindness to these disciples to give them something to do—a simple act which everyone could do. Bewildered by many conflicting thoughts and entangled among half-recovered reminiscences of what the Lord had said, they must have found it a very welcome relief to engage in this simplest of rites. We cannot too much insist on the simplicity of the religion of Christ and can scarcely err in the direction of divesting it of mystery and ceremonial. Our Lord does not frame a creed for his followers which they are to repeat, a ritual which they are carefully to observe, and to alter at their peril. He does not require from them subtle thoughts and rare experiences.

His religion is meant for all men, for the slow and narrow mind, for the ignorant and for the savage, for the hurried and over-wrought. When all else fails to impress us, when life ceases either to inspire us with hope or fear, when our heart is shut to warning, to hope, to remonstrance, to reasoning, the remembrance of Christ bleeding, suffering, dying for us, finds the heart

Marcus Dods.

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Editorial

FAREWELL.

The first editor of The Canadian Nurse, at the end of six years of service, would now say farewell. From Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, from Cape Breton to the Yukon, From Halifax to Daswon City, the nurses have rall'ed round the magazine and made it a success. We owe no man anything, but to love one another, and our hope is that The Canadian Nurse may do more every year for the profession and the country. The Editor thanks each and all and bids them a kind farewell.

THE NEW EDITOR.

Miss Bella Crosby, our Assistant Editor, who has now been appointed Editor of The Canadian Nurse by the Editorial Board, will enter on her new duties at once and the first number of Volume Seventh (January, 1911), will be issued under her direction. Miss Crosby has held many positions of trust and influence in the nursing world, and has travelled widely, visiting Canada, England and France in the interests of the profession. She brings to her new duties energy, judgment and a deep and loyal interest in all professional matters. A graduate of Toronto General Hospital, she is yet deeply interested in all other hospitals and nurses, and hopes ere long to visit every Province of Canada to meet the nurses and advance their interests and those of The Canadian Nurse, which are inseparable. The present Editor would bespeak for Miss Crosby the same kind and loyal assistance that she has herself so long enjoyed from all the contributors and subscribers of The Canadian Nurse, and would wish her and the magazine every success, prosperity and usefulness.

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

In the interests of the nursing profession, as well as in the interests of the nurses chiefly concerned, the Editorial Board feel it desirable that anyone who may apply for the position (rendered vacant on November 4th), of Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses in one of the hospitals in Toronto, should consult with the members of the Board before entering into an engagement. Any one wishing to do so may write to the Secretary, 19 Classic Ave., Toronto.

MISS ANNIE ROBINSON, OF GALT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Few of us are fond of change, and yet change is a great advantage and a great educator. It is not often that a change in the Superintendency of a hospital calls forth such evidences of appreciation, respect and affection as were offered to Miss Robinson on her retirement the other day. From the Governors, the Medical Staff, the entire Nursing Staff and Alumnae, from the

maids, and even from the hospital tradespeople, she received sure tokens of their regard and regret. Among the many gifts were a silver bon-bon dish from the maids, a beautiful diamond and amethyst ring from the graduate nurses, and a silver and mahogany tray from the under-graduate nurses, a substantial cheque from the Board, while the Victorian Reading Circle gave books.

The address from the Graduate Nurses was as follows:

Dear Miss Robinson:

A little more than fourteen years have elapsed since you came amongst us as Lady Superintendent of the Galt Hospital. During this period our intercourse as Superintendent and nurses has been both pleasant and profitable. In the discharge of your many and arduous duties you have always shown the greatest sympathy and tenderness. It is only since we left the training school that we have realized the many painful and trying circumstances through which you patiently guided and carefully trained us in caring for the sick. Through these, and in many other outside associations and interests you have always manifested the greatest solicitude, and, now, through your resignation, we, your graduate nurses, have assembled here this morning, to show our appreciation of what you have done for us, in a slight degree, and in a feeble way, by presenting you with this little gift, as a token of grateful remembrance and of good wishes for your future welfare.

Signed on behalf of your graduate nurses.

The address was read by Miss Harrison, and the presentation was made by Miss McGregor.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Galt Hospital, held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th, 1910, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That the members of the Galt Hospital Board desire to place on record their sincere regret at the resignation of Miss Robinson, our Superintendent, and to express the very high respect entertained for her during the fourteen years she has been Superintendent. That the success of the hospital is largely due to her for the efficient and very careful manner in which she has discharged the responsible duties devolving upon her. That the Board unanimously bears testimony to her very great devotion to the best interests of the hospital during the long period of her connection with it."

A copy of this resolution was sent to Miss Robinson, accompanied by a substantial cheque.

A letter expressive of regret was also sent by the Woman's Hospital Aid Society.

THE BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL.

A brief but delightful visit to the Berlin and Waterloo Hospital impressed us very favorably. The hospital stands on a beautiful site comprising twelve acres, part of which is wooded and part a fine garden, the fruits of which are no small item in the hospital bill-of-fare. The situation is high and commands a pleasant view, both of Berlin and Waterloo. Mrs. Bowman, the capable and successful Superintendent, has good reason to be proud of her hospital.

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY HOSPITALS.

The Grand Trunk Pacific regulations, compiled by the Dominion Parliament, require proper medical and hospital accommodation to be maintained on the grade. The complaint of many laborers who have been brought to the city for treatment in the Edmonton hospitals, is that the hospital accommodation on the grade is not sufficient, and they refuse to be treated there.

The men who have been treated in local hospitals have all paid medical fees to the contractors out West. Nevertheless, they are required to pay themselves for their treatment in the city or became a charge on ehe city. An effort is now being made by the City Hospital to secure the payment of the fees for the treatment of these men from Foley, Welsh and Stewart, the contractors.

Our informant, The Edmonton Journal, states a letter of protest has gone to the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior.

THE CANADIAN NURSE ABROAD.

It gives us great pleasure to present to our readers Miss Forde's interesting paper on the Canadian Nurse in New York. We have so many friends across the border and we constantly receive from them such kind and enthusiastic letters about "The Canadian Nurse," it is all the pleasanter to publish the article and to add to it this from our esteemed contemporary The Ottawa Citizen:—

"For some reason that does high honor to our Canadian girls, a very large number of them have for years gone into nursing. Notwithstanding the arduous labor, long hours, and small pay, there has been something in the profession that has irresistibly appealed to the Canadian girl.

As a result, and as Canada has but a limited demand for their services, the Canadian nurse may be found everywhere throughout this continent. In the Eastern cities of the States, may be found hundreds of them. In the great Bellevue Hospital in New York the majority of nurses are Canadian. In Boston the same conditions prevail, not only in hospitals, but in private nursing. In many cases, some of which might be cited here, the hospitals of New England are in charge of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

There is every reason for patriotic pride in the fineness of this Canadian product, though the pride be necessarily coupled with regret at our own loss. We can surely make no better contribution than this to the world at large. To send out our Nightingale missionaries to soothe the sufferings of men, and nurse them back to life and usefulness, is noble beyond words. However little we may figure just now in the war-tangles of the world, we can at least play large part in enacting the policies of peace.

The best publicity agent that Canada can have is the Canadian nurse abroad. More than almost any other agency, she advertises her home country in a way that must irresistibly appeal to all with whom she comes in touch. While "the American girl" abroad is known by her wit and vivacity and enterprise, "The Canadian girl" has already won large fame as one whose presence means comfort, strength and the touch that soothes.

We are doubly fortunate in the other fact that not only are our Canadian girls known for their gentle ways, but our young men are winning fame for their manly strength, as witness their victory at Washington a week ago to-day. What greater task can be ours, than to make this Canada the land of gentle women and strong men, where healthy manhood and gentle womanhood put forth their best? In these days of sickly subserviency there is supreme need of strong men who shall rely upon their own powers. In these days of fashion and froth, there is equal need of women who shall find their highest work and deepest joy in following in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale. And to make this northern land the breeding place of such men and women—what can be more noble?"

ENGLAND.

Queen's Nurses as School Nurses.

On Feb. 2nd, 1909, the London County Council (Education Committee), approved an experimental scheme for the treatment by the Queen's nurses of children suffering from suppurating ears in Hackney, Shoreditch and Bethnal Green, and the experiment was in operation from October, 1909, to March, 1910. The Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association are now prepared to undertake the experiment provided that the Council accepts responsibility for the payment of the additional staff necessary in consequence of this extra work. It was recommended that an arrangement on these lines be entered into with the Association.

The Woolwich, Plumstead and Charlton Nursing Association are willing to provide a nurse who will visit the homes of the children and assist the parents in carrying out the instructions of the doctors for a sum of £40 a year if the Council will meet the expenditure. It was resolved to enter into such an arrangement for six months.

A European Trip.

The graduate nurses of Western Canada are arranging a European trip. The party will leave Winnipeg the first week of July, and will be absent about two months, the countries to be visited including England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

At the meeting of the Nurses' Association, held recently at the Nurses' Home, Langside Street, the members entered enthusiastically into tentative plans for the trip. Any graduate nurse in good standing is eligible to join the party. The Secretary of the Association, Miss C. N. Hood, 367 Langside, will supply information to anyone who may wish to take advantage of the trip.

Toronto nurses are requested to remember that the last Friday evening of each month, except December, is to be reserved. In Novmber we are looking forward to hearing Mr. Williamson, President of the Dickens Club. In January Dr. Falconer, President of the Toronto University, has very kindly promised to address us. These lectures will, by the kindness of Miss Brent, be held in the auditorium of the Residence, Hospital for Sick Children.

HOSPITALS AND NURSES

Miss Albright is doing private nursing in St. Catharines and vicinity.

Miss McArthur, Class 1910, has entered the Kelly Sanitorium, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Elder, formerly of Macon Hospital, Macon, Ga., have opened at Indian Springs, Ga., a Private Sanatorium, beginning with 28 beds.

Miss Grieves, who has been seriously ill with typhoid in Woodstock Hospital, is improving.

Miss Sophia Doherty, graduate of the R. V. Hospital, Barrie, is a patient at the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood, at present.

Miss Daisy Smith, graduate of the Western Hospital, has taken the position of Night Supervisor in Saratoga Springs Hospital, N.Y.

Miss L. Boffy, graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital, has been appointed Matron of the Spirit Lake Hospital, Idaho.

Miss Alice Williams is accompanying her sister, Miss Williams, on a two months' trip to California.

Much sympathy is felt for Miss Hart, Vancouver General Hospital, in the sad and sudden death of her brother, Dr. J. B. Hart.

Cobalt, Ont., has organized a district nursing branch of the Victorian Order. Miss Linton takes charge November first.

Miss Olive Bailey, graduate of the Guelph General Hospital, has gone to Baltimore to take a position in Dr. Kelly's sanitarium.

Miss Levina Kupf, graduate of the Guelph General Hospital, has taken a position in Miss Alston's Hospital, New York.

Miss Florence Leslie, Superintendent of the King's Daughters' Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., is at her home in Guelph, on a month's vacation.

The Central Registry of Nurses, Toronto, desire to secure a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar. Their announcement is on page iii.

Miss Erant, graduate of Winnipeg General Hospital, leaves about December 1st to take charge of Maternity Hospital at Nelson, B.C.

Mrs. I. McBride has been appointed Superintendent of the Lakewood Hospital, Petousky, Northern Michigan.

Miss Bond, graduate of the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood, has accepted a position in the Victoria Order Hospital, Yorkton, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Burgess announce the marriage of their sister, Mary E. Burgess (Class 1903, V. G. H.) to Mr. James D. Lumsden, of Princeton, B.C.

Miss J. A. Gibson, late Superintendent of Moose Jaw General Hospital, has returned to 84 DeLisle Avenue, Toronto, after spending four months in Scotland.

Miss Beatrice Blackstock, graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, is convalescing from a long and tedious illness at the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood.

Miss Annie M. Coleman, a graduate of Toronto General Hospital, has accepted the position of Superintendent of Nurses in the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Agnes Harper Reid, graduate of Kingston General Hospital, and recently Assistant Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of Galt General Hospital.

Miss M. V. Johnston, Class 1910, has been appointed Head Nurse in the operating room of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. Her duties began November 1st.

During exhibition week in Vancouver, the Victorian Order Nurses had charge of a hospital tent on the grounds, which was appreciated. Miss Hall was in charge, and reported: Patients, 21; lost children, 6; crêche, 9.

The Winnipeg Branch of the Victorian Order has purchased a comfortable home for the nurses on Sherbrooke Street. There are at present six nurses on the staff. Miss Maxwell is in charge.

Queen's Hospital, Rock Bay, was totally destroyed by fire in August. There were fourteen patients in the hospital at the time, all of whom were rescued with great difficulty.

A large and very nicely furnished tea room has recently been opened in the Nurses' Home of the Jeffery Hale's Hospital, which is much appreciated by the undergraduates.

Miss Gilroy has been appointed nurse in charge of Child Hygiene in connection with the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission. Her duties are to follow up new-born babies and see that they are properly fed, etc.

Miss Mabel McNeil (H.F.S.C., Toronto, has been appointed to the position of Supervisor of the Children's Department of the Cook County Hospital. This department is really a little hospital of its own and has accommodation for 115 patients.

Much sympathy is felt for Miss Rene Norcross in the death of her father. Mr. Norcross was loved and respected by all who knew him. A ward in the new Emergency Hospital and Convalescent Home, at Duncan, Vancouver Island, is to be named Norcross Ward in his memory.

Miss Bradshaw, graduate of Winnipeg General Hospital, has been appointed visiting nurse to the hospital. Now her duties are to follow public ward patients to their homes to see that they have proper food and care until able to return to work.

The Board of Education, Toronto, Canada, offers a post-graduate course of one month to graduate nurses who desire to fit themselves for the position of School Nurse. This course will be given in the schools under the direction of Miss Lina L. Rogers, R.N., Superintendent School Nurses.

The last meeting of the Guelph General Hospital Alumnæ Association was held on Tuesday, October 4th, at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) W. O. Stewart. Miss Frew and Mrs. W. J. Bell led the discussion on First Aid to Drowning and to Cases of Hemorrhage, and a very helpful time was spent. A social half-hour was then spent over the teacups.

Miss Lyons, Miss Roche and Miss Brown, of Victoria Hospital, London, visited New York hospitals for two weeks prior to beginning their new duties in the hospital. Miss Lyons is Second Assistant Superintendent in the hospital; Miss Roche is in charge of the operating room, and Miss Brown is in charge of the Contagious Buildings.

The Mack Training School for Nurses, in connection with the G. and M. Hospital, St. Catharines, held graduating exercises on the evening of June 18th in the City Buildings. Three students graduated. They were the Misses Martha Albright, Matilda Glass and Mary Sweet. The nurses repeated in unison the "Florence Nightingale Pledge." Addresses were delivered by Dr. W. H. Merritt and Dr. Crouthers. The medals were presented by Mrs. Moore. The diplomas were presented by Mr. Keating. At the conclusion of the exercises, a little informal reception was held.

Miss Anna A. Hawley, Missionary Nurse to the Cree Indians, St. Stephen's Mission, Fort a la Corne, Sask., is spending a well-earned holiday in Winnipeg and Yorkton, Sask. In the former place she gave a very interesting address, taking for her subject, "Life Among the Crees." She was listened to with the closest attention as she graphically described the many phases of life on an Indian reservation of more than 35,000 acres, over which roams a band of 250 Crees. So earnest was Miss Hawley's plea for the Redmen—to whom we owe so much—several girls who were present at once signified their willingness to devote their lives to that work. Miss Hawley also received several gifts for the Indian Church.

Miss Helen Forsyth and Miss M. Isobel Driscoll, who formerly occupied the positions of Lady Superintendent and Housekeeper in the Toronto Hospital for Incurables, have returned from a two months' holiday spent at the "Highland Inn," Algonquin National Park, and are taking post-graduate courses in Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.

On the occasion of their leaving the T. H. I. they were each presented by the patients with a handsome club bag. The nurses gave Miss Forsyth a pearl pendant, while Miss Driscoll was the recipient of a silver toilet set from the domestic staff. Miss Forsyth has been appointed Lady Superintendent of the Severance Hospital, Seoul, and intends sailing March, 1911, for Korea.

The October meeting of the Toronto Western Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the home of the President, Mrs. MacConnell.

Dr. Fletcher, Vice-President of the Canadian Purity Association, gave a very instructive talk on the work and its aims. The members heartily endorsed the work proposed by the Executive of the G.N.A.O., and are very willing to assist in every way possible.

The new Superintendent of the hospital, Miss Bell, was present, and was made Honorary President of the Association.

Two new names were added to the roll. The meetings are held the first Thursday of each month at the Nurses' Residence, 26 Roseberry Ave.

The Trustees of the General and Marine Hospital, the cornerstone of which was laid September 21st, expect that the new building, which will be one of the most modern in the Dominion, will cost fully $65,000 before it is complete. It is not to be a wing of the present building, but an entirely new hospital, although the old building will be utilized in connection with it for a time at least.

The hospital has had a very creditable career, having been started on July 4th, 1865, in a house which rented for eight dollars a month. From that it has steadily grown until the present fine structure was found to be an abso-

lute necessity. In it fifty patients can be accommodated, while 25 or 30 can be looked after in the old structure, which will henceforth be called the annex. The hospital is supported principally by the people of the city and the county of Lincoln. President Robert McLaren, who laid the cornerstone, has been a member of the Board for many years, and has not only devoted much time and attention to its welfare, but, with other citizens, has from time to time donated various sums towards its maintenance.

The following letter by Mr. Wainwright, of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, has appeared in the English press and was kindly sent to us by a friend:

As treasurer of St. Thomas' Hospital, I have been approached by a large number of old Nightingale nurses and others interested in nursing, urging me to undertake the duty of organizing a fund to the honor of Miss Nightingale. Provided that the fund is raised to serve as the "Nurses' Memorial" to Miss Nightingale I shall, in spite of the numerous claims on my time, be happy to undertake this work, and to receive contributions from nurses and others connected with nursing to a fund to be called the "Nurses' Memorial to Miss Nightingale."

I am taking steps to form a committee as widely representative as possible of the nursing interest, for such a memorial will not be confined to Nightingale nurses, and should secure the assistance of all nurses wherever trained, and of all interested in Miss Nightingale's work for nurses. The actual form of the memorial can only be settled by the contributors themselves. A meeting will be held for the purpose of considering and deciding this important question as soon as promises or contributions have been received from a sufficient number, but there seems to be an almost unanimous feeling existent that the best way of honoring so dear a memory as that we treasure for our late chief is the foundation of a fund for the assistance of "trained nurses."

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Treasurer, St. Thomas' Hospital.

September 22nd was the date of the graduation of nurses at the Hospital for Insane, Queen Street West, Toronto. The proceedings were informal. Dr. C. K. Clarke, the Medical Superintendent, spoke on the development of training schools for nurses, showing that Ontario began early to take up this work; and said that the first training school in America connected with a hospital for insane was that at Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Herriman also spoke briefly, and then followed the presentation of the diplomas by Mrs. Clarke. The remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing and supper.

The following were the recipients of diplomas and class pins: Misses Lily Beirne, Kate Black, Mary Carson, Catherine Cassidy, Mabel Cave, Maggie Elliott, Charlotte Grieve, Sarah Hodgson, Helen Kildea, Frances Krause, Mary McNamara, Annie Halkin, Louise Stevens, Marie Stiffler, Frances Walker, and Lizzie Wood.

The graduation exercises of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, were held in the Maria Robertson Memorial Home on Friday evening, October 14th, and were, as they always are, exceedingly pleasant, happy and well arranged.

After the opening prayer by Canon Broughall, Mr. John Ross Robertson gave an address, speaking of the Residence, the visiting nurse, the pasteurization plant, etc., and then of new developments. He hoped the time would come when the hospital would have a new wing of four or five floors, where there could be rooms for technical instruction. Now there were children who had nothing to do but to play in the sun-rooms and waste time that might be valuably employed.

"In our training schools," said Mr. Robertson, "there are now 57 nurses. The number who applied for admission during the year was 150, of whom 50 were accepted."

Among the features of the training school touched upon by Mr. Robertson were the preliminary or probationary course, the diet kitchen, the visiting or district nurse, the nursery-maid, the feeding of babies, the gymnasium, massage instruction, and the work of the graduates, especially referring to the care of tubercular patients, in the pavilion opened at the Island on July 5th.

Dr. Fotheringham delivered a congratulatory address to the graduating class.

"See to it," he said, "that the necessary contact of your calling with the foibles and frailties, and too often the secret vices and disastrous follies of poor humankind does not harden you, or distort your views of right and wrong, or familiarity with these things betray you into countenancing of them to the disregard of the better things."

Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., presented the diplomas and said: "You will be all your lives nurses, and will be welcome in a great many homes, and will bring great joy and happiness there. I can only wish you health and strength."

The young ladies who were presented with the diplomas were: Catherine Dewar, Bessie Carmichael, Kathleen Panton, Muriel McKay, Mary Miller, Lenora Hunt, Amy Killaly, Effie Miller, Roberta Mooney, Florence Bradfield, Alice McFayden, Catherine Cameron, Fredericka Davy-Brown, Marguerite Campbell, Clara Elliott, Clarice Fox, Jean Hewett, Daisy Hall, Carrie Mott, Nora Rodgers and Ruth Cummar.

Dr. F. N. G. Starr presented the medals, and scholarships were presented by Mrs. J. Ross Robertson. Miss Kathleen Panton and Miss Marguerite Campbell received $50 scholarships for general proficiency during the three-year course. Miss Victoria Crown was the recipient of the intermediate scholarship of $30, and Miss Mildred Murchison the junior scholarship of $20. The prizes were presented by Dr. W. Goldie to Miss Campbell, Miss Mott, Miss McKay, Miss Hunt and Miss Cameron. The following received honorable mention: The Misses Winter, Woods, Chillis, Wood, Strong, Farncombe, Franks and Weatherston.

A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman on the resolution of Mr. E. B. Osler, seconded by Mr. John Flett.

At the close of the exercises refreshments were provided, and then the nurses and their friends enjoyed dancing for a couple of hours.

The graduation exercises of the Class of 1910, Stratford General Hospital, were held on September 20th. The hall was beautifully decorated with autumn foliage, a profussion of cut flowers and bunting.

The pupil nurses marched in, to music rendered by Miss Steinhoff, and formed a guard of honor for the graduates and Superintendent.

Dr. G. R. Deacon addressed the graduating class and gave valuable practical advice.

After the presentation of diplomas, Mrs. Staebler, Lady Superintendent, read the Nurses' Version of the Hippocratic Oath, and presented the school pins.

Miss Bertha M. Detweiler, of Berlin, received the gold medal for highest general proficiency.

The dainty little flower girls, who were heavily laden with flowers for the graduates, were a pleasing feature.

Mrs. Staebler was presented by the nurses with a shower bouquet of roses tied with the school colors.

The musical part of the programme was especially good and the speeches brief and appropriate. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by the serving of dainty refreshments.

We are officially requested by Miss Snively, President of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, to publish the following:

Questionnaire on preliminary training or courses for nurses (probationers) in hospitals (or elsewhere) set out by the International Committee on Education.

Miss Van Lanschot-Hubrecht, 247 Lijnbaangracht, Amsterdam, Holland, Secretary.

1. Is any preliminary train for nurses given (in your hospital, or elsewhere) in your country?
2. Is it given in the hospital (nurse training school) or outside in some other institution or institutions?
3. Do the pupils of the preliminary course live in the hospital (training school)?
4. How long does the preliminary training last?
5. What are the subjects taught?
6. Do the pupils pay for the preliminary course of training?
7. What are the qualifications required for admission?

Please add a prospectus with any explanatory remarks, giving any further information not covered by the questions.

Kindly reply not later than November, 1911, to the Secretary.

The Alumnæ Association of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, met on Thanksgiving Day. As most of the nurses were busy the attendance was small. The subject of registration was discussed. Interesting papers were reserved for another meeting when a larger attendance is expected.

The Home Bureau, 755 Yonge Street, under the efficient management of Miss M. A. Gibson, graduate nurse, is a repository for all kinds of sterile dressings and surgeons' supplies. Nurses wishing uniforms made are cordially invited to call on Miss Gibson. Infants' layettes are also neatly and reasonably made and all orders by mail or otherwise receive prompt attention. The sterile dressings comprise obstetrical outfits so put up as to be conveniently shipped; dressings, etc., for major and minor operations, bed-pads, gowns and caps for

surgeons and nurses. Breast binders and abdominal binders may also be obtained. Miss Gibson has a large sterilizer and will be pleased to take orders for sterilization. This should be a great convenience to both surgeons and nurses and no doubt will be taken advantage of by both.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Western Hospital Alumnæ Association was held at the Nurses' Residence, Rosebery Avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 3rd, with Mrs. McConnel, the President, in the chair. Dr. Clarkson gave a very entertaining and instructive address on his trip down the Mediterranean and his course in Vienna Hospital. There was a very good attendance at the meeting and the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The work at the General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland, is going ahead fast. The new mortuary chapel is now being built outside the hospital, and inside painters and carpenters and plumbers and such like are to be seen in all directions. It will be a year or more before we can be free from the attendant noise and discomfort, as there is much new work to be done and much alteration to the old. The foundation of the new Nurses' Home is being got ready. We hope very soon to have our new steam sterilizers and the new operating room in working order. The old operating room is also being remodelled and an anæsthetic room added. This will be ready for use in a few days.

Miss Campbell (Sister Victoria) has resigned her position on the staff of the General Hospital, St. John's, Nfld., to take up home duties. During five years of work there she has renedred valuable assistance and will be very much missed by all. Before leaving, on Hallowe'en, the Nursing Superintendent invited the sisters and nurses to a farewell supper in her honor, when caul-common was served with the usual Hallowe'en butter and ring and money. The nurses presented her with some very pretty silver and cut glass toilet articles. Her place will be filled by Miss M. Hackett.

Miss Annie Moore and Miss Ella Baker, graduates of the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood, have gone out under the auspices of the W. H. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church to establish a hospital at Telegraph Creek, B.C. They write most interesting letters of their experiences there.

The graduates of the Stratford General Hospital Training School for Nurses have formed an Alumnæ Association. The organization meeting was addressed by Miss Crosby, who gave much valuable information on registration, the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario and the work of an alumnæ. A spirit of enthusiasm was shown by the nurses at this initial meeting and the Alumnæ promises to flourish. Graduates of other schools residing in Stratford will be admitted as Associate Members, and the third year nurses in training will be admitted as Privileged Members, having the privilege of attending regular meetings and taking part in discussions, but may not vote or hold office. A vote of thanks was given Miss Crosby for her kind interest and assistance. The meeting was followed by a social half hour.

On October 10th the President of the Jeffery Hale's Hospital, Quebec, in the presence of the Governors, Lady Superintendent and staff nurses, presented the following young ladies with their medals and diplomas: Miss Vivienne Brewster, Lennoxville, P. Que.; Miss Martha Dickson, Nova Scotia; Miss Annie Ambridge, Ottawa.

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The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.—President, Mrs. Currie, 175 College St.; Cor. Secretary, Miss Edith Hargrave, 146 Winchester St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Julia Stewart, 12 Selby St., Toronto.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.—Miss Mackenzie, Chief Superintendent, 578 Somerset St., Ottawa.

The Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses.

The Brockville Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. V. A. Lott; Sec., Miss Margaret Grant.

The Collingwood G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Knox; Secretary, Miss J. E. Carr, Collingwood.

The Calgary Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Miss Dewar, 824 4th Ave. West; Secretary, Miss Rutherford, 506 4th St. West.

The Edmonton Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. R. Kneill; Secretary, Mrs. Mason, 630 Sixth St. Edmonton.

The Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. H. C. Church, 81 First Avenue, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Nellie E. Slack, 189 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

The Fergus Royal Alexandra Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Pauline Martignoni, Supt. of Nurses, Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital; Sec-Treas., Miss Trout, Supt. of Nurses Royal Alexandra Hospital, Fergus.

The Galt General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. Wardlaw; Secretary, Miss Adair.

The Guelph General Hospital Alumnae Association —President, Mrs. A. Anderson; Cor. Secy., Miss J. E. Anderson.

The Hamilton City Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Coleman; Cor. Secy., Miss Aitken.

The London Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Hannah; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Armstrong, care Mrs. Judge, Dorchester.

The Kingston General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss Frances Wilson, Union St., Kingston; Secy. Mrs. W. J. Crothers, Jr., 86 Barrie St.

The Montreal General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss K. H. Brock, 59 Park Ave., Montreal; Cor. Secy., Miss S. Ethel Brown, 26 Melbourne Ave., Westmount.

The Montreal Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae Association. — President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Roberts, 135 Colonial Ave., Montreal.

The Ottawa Lady Stanley Institute Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. C. T. Ballantyne; Secy.-Treas., Miss M. K. Gallaher.

The St. Catharines G. and M. Hospital Alumnae Association—President, Miss L. Tuck; Secretary, Miss E. M. Elliott.

The Toronto Central Registry of Graduate Nurses.—Registrar, Mrs. Downey, 554 College St.

The Toronto General Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Mrs. A. E. Findley, 649 Church St.; Cor. Secy., Mrs. N. Aubin.

The Toronto Grace Hospital Alumnae Association.—President, Miss De Vellin, 504 Sherbourne St.; Secretary, Miss Allen, 9 Pembroke St.

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The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association.—President, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury, 1340 Burnaby St.; Secretary, Miss Ruth Judge, General Hospital, Vancouver.

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THE NURSES' LIBRARY

Open Air Schools. By Leonard P. Ayres, Ph.D. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This is another of the books of the Rssell Sage Foundation, published (for the first time) by an ordinary publishing firm instead of the R. S. F.. It is illustrated. It is well made. It is useful and helpful and beautiful exceedingly, and is one of the things that make the world go round. It is thorough, as all the work of the R. S. F. is, so far as we have seen it. It does one good on every page. Considering that the movement began in 1904 it has taken hold amazingly. The Open Air School has come to stay, and we must all learn about it. The cost, the countries where the Open Air Schools are established, the construction, clothing, bibliography and all may be found here. It is a book every School Nurse and doctor must have, and it would do any intelligent teacher and parent good. Dr. Ayres deserves everybody's thanks, and he shall certainly have ours.

Lippincott's New Medical Dictionary. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This *is* a dictionary. Edited by H. W. Cattell, M.D., bound in soft dark leather with gilt edges and a thumb index. Eleven hundred pages of it. Corrected to last August, it impresses us so favorably that it would be the very first book we should put into a Nurse's Library, or the Library of a Training School or Graduate Nurses' Association. Such a dictionary is really indispensable to a progressive and conscientious nurse, and we are very much pleased with this one—print, paper, contents and all, and commend it heartily to our readers.

Skin Diseases. By G. N. Meachen, M.D., M.R.C.S. London: The Scientific Press, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

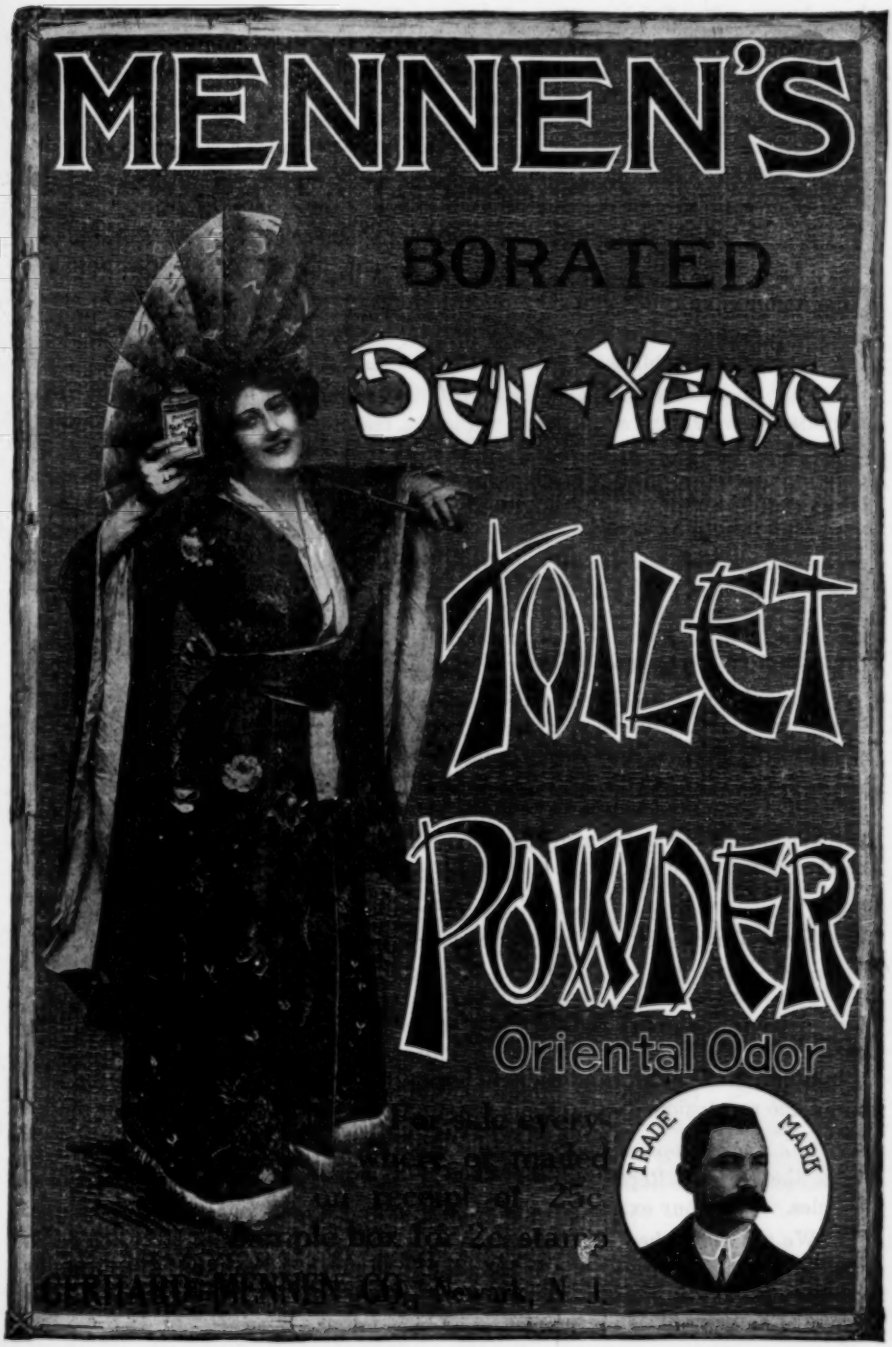
The nursing and general management of skin diseases are thoroughly taken up in this little handbook from a clinical point of view, and we can only say that we advise all our readers, especially those at all connected with hospital work, to have this book. One chapter alone is worth the whole cost, such as that on "Lotions and Ointments, The Removal of Crusts, Use and Abuse of Soap, Antiseptics in Skin Diseases, The Influence of Diet." The common skin diseases are carefully done and there are brief notes on the rarer forms of skin disease.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics for Nurses. By Prof. Foote, of the Georgetown University School of Medicine. Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Co.

Prof. Foote's book is intended to simplify the subject by strictly limiting the scope of this book to the more important drugs. It is well arranged and executed. As our readers know, we think text books for nurses should be written by nurses, as far as this gives the best results and while we thank the publishers for sending us this volume, we see no reason for changing.

The Nursing of Infectious Diseases. By F. J. Woollacott, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. London: The Scientific Press.

Many nurses have small experience in the nursing of infectious diseases, so much so that members of the profession wishing to be thoroughly trained have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been known after finishing their three years' training, to go at once to a "Free Hospital" (to use the British term) and take a post-graduate course. Be this as it may, we are sure the present small volume, consisting of practical lectures on the subject, will readily find in the nurse's library.

Public Health Service Directory and Year Book. London: Hodgetts, Limited, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

The editor of the Medical Officer, Mr. Elliston, the brother of Mr. Guy Elliston, whom all British medicals know so well, has rendered a real service to his country in compiling this book. To save time, to help work on, and to bring people together are worthy things to do, and this book does them.

Among School Gardens. M. Louise Greene, M.Pd., Ph.D. (Yale). New York: Charities Publication Committee, 105 East 22nd Street.

This is another of those excellent books published by the Russell Sage Foundation which one cannot read without a feeling of gratitude to Mrs. Russell Sage, who made so noble a use of the millions that came to her, and to the band of thinkers and workers whose hearts and brains, far more precious than gold, have made the gold fruitful. The present volume is a gem. It is interesting, happily conceived and executed, well illustrated and complete. We are proud to see some Canadian gardens figuring there. The book is a labour of love. Every teacher and indeed every good citizen, would read it with joy.

The Puerperium. By C. N. Longridge, M.D., M.R.C.P., London: Adlard & Son, Bartholemew Close. 5s.

The splendid experience of the author as Resident Medical Officer of Queen Charlotte's, well entitle him to write with authority. The practical aspects of all the difficulties of the young general practitioner and the maternity nurse are admirably dealt with here, e.g., the section of Soreness of the Nipples. We all have our preferences, and we think we like boric lotion better than mercuric perchloride 1 in 1000, but still that is a small matter. The book may be heartily recommended to nurses.

The Conquest of Consumption: An Economic Study. Arthur Latham, M.D., and Charles H. Garland. London: D. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 4s. 6d.

This work is a very interesting and useful one. Its real thesis is that if the Government would take hold of the tuberculosis problem and administer the sanatorium treatment, it would practically abolish tuberculosis and be cheap at the price. We like the book and have learned from it, but we are not *quite* sure about the conclusion.

The Johns-Hopkins Nurses' Alumnæ Magazine for September, 1910, contains the Annual Report of the Alumnæ Association and several interesting articles. Of all our exchanges none is more scholarly nor more valued than this.

We are glad when the *Alumnæ Journal* of the Winnipeg General Hospital comes again. It never fails to bring us the most interesting news of the nursing profession in the West and always good articles, too. The September number contains an account of an interesting address by Miss Stewart.

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The Building and Care of the Body. By Supervisor C. N. Millard, of the Buffalo Public Schools. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Millard, who is the author of a popular book on school hygiene called "The Wonderful House that Jack Has," rightly says that teaching pupils to develop strong, healthy bodies should be one of the chief aims of our schools. This is a text-book on practical physiology and hygiene and will doubtless be found useful in grammar school classes and elsewhere.

The Alumnæ Association of the Montreal General Hospital have published a charming little booklet, bound in dark green paper, containing their Annual Report, and the President's address, together with a list of members. The reports impress us as exceedingly well prepared and interesting.

Duties of the School Nurse. By S. C. McCall Knipe. London: The Scientific Press, Limited, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Miss Knipe, a well-known writer on nursing subjects under her pen name of "Mack All," has published a little linen-covered book of 30 pages which our readers will like. There will be a good many school nurses appointed in Canada within the next ten years and this little book will be a great help to them. Some of the little tales are so interesting we wish we had space to quote them.

The Health Visitor, which is published by the National League for Physical Education and Improvement at 4 Tavistock Square, W.C., London, Eng., for one penny, contains definite directions for visitors who voluntarily or otherwise engage in the work of sanitary improvement. It is good, and worth reading.

The Care of Children. By Bernard Myers, M.R.C.S., and Prof. Still. London: Henry Kimpton.

This work, which is written for doctors and nurses, may be unhesitatingly commended to them, and to all who have any charge of little children. The period dealt with is from infancy to adolescence, and on every page we have found useful practical hints, valuable medical knowledge in such a form that it can be easily understood, and most excellent ideas and ideals about the upbringing of our children. Matters of diet, of health and disease, of clothing, exercise, etc., are carefully considered.

Motherhood. A Manual on the Management of Pregnancy, the Preparations for and the Conduct of Labor, the Care of Mother and Child after Labor, and the Principles and Methods of Infant Feeding up to the Third Year of the Child's Life. Prepared especially for mothers and nurses. By Hudson D. Bishop, M.D., Visiting Obstetrician, The Maternity Hospital, Cleveland. Octavo, 244 pages, with appendix and glossary. Cloth. Price, $1.50 net. Rose Publishing Co., Cleveland.

This book has been written for the intelligent mother who wishes to co-operate with her physician. Over one hundred pages are devoted to the subject of infant feeding. Artificial feeding is thoroughly explained. The book has been carefully prepared and we are in accord with almost all its contents, except the statement which seems to mean that artificial food may be begun at four weeks of age. Surely that is too soon. Perhaps also there is too much information given. In many cases it only confuses the mother or nurse to be told too much. But the book seems a good one.

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The President visited London recently, meeting the Superintendent and nurses of Victoria Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Hospital for the Insane. All were much interested in the subject of registration and were anxious that steps should be taken to place our profession on its proper plane. The Superintendents were most kind and helpful and promised to do all in their power to interest their nurses.

St. Thomas was also visited and the Superintendent of the Amasa Wood Hospital, much interested herself, is going to interest all the nurses there.

A very pleasant visit with the Superintendent of the Woodstock Hospital was enjoyed on the way home. Here, too, we note deep interest in the subject of Registration and all that pertains to the advancement of the nursing profession. From Woodstock it was only a short distance to Stratford. The nurses there were glad to discuss this subject and anxious to do their part in furthering the work. An Alumnæ Association was organized, thanks to the efforts of the Superintendent, so that they might be banded together to better discuss this and other subjects interesting to nurses and be in a position to render more efficient aid. Everyone realized the need of united effort in this work and the urgent need for the work to be done. THE CANADIAN NURSE, our national journal, is the mouthpiece in this great work. Let us hear from all the Provinces just what each one is doing and let us all be one in seeking a standard for our noble profession that will be second to none.

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QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

War Office, London, S.W., November 15, 1910.

The following ladies have received appointments as Staff Nurse:
Miss M. E. Davis, Miss L. E. James.

Transfers to Stations Abroad.

Sisters.

Miss M. S. Ram, to South Africa, from Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.
Miss K. Coxon, to South Africa, from the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.
Miss G. S. Jacob, to South Africa, from the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.
Miss G. M. Allen, to South Africa, from Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

Staff Nurses.

Miss M. Tedman, to Malta, from Military Hospital, Curragh.
Miss L. A. Ephgrave, to Malta, from Military Hospital, Cork.
Miss J. H. Congleton, to Malta, from Military Hospital, Tidworth.

E. W. BECHER,
Matron-in-Chief, Q.A.I.M.N.S.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS, CANADIAN MILITA, 1910.

Headquarters, September 6, 1910.

The following appointments, promotions, retirements and confirmations of rank are promulgated to the Militia by the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence in Militia Council:

Army Medical Services—Army Medical Corps.

To be Nursing Sister (supernumerary)—Miss Bertha Jane Willoughby, 4th June, 1910.

To be Nursing Sisters (supernumerary)—Miss Margaret Moorhead Ellis, 22nd August, 1910. Miss Mary Teresa Lynch, 1st September, 1910.